The Weekly Museum.

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BLIGH's NARRATIVE.

From the Hiſtorical Magazine.

[*Continued.*]

"AT noon ſome noddies came ſo near to us that one of them was caught by hand. This bird is about the ſize of a ſmall Pigeon. I divided it, with its entrails, into eighteen portions, and by the method of, Who ſhall have this*? It was diſtributed with the allowance of bread and water for dinner, and eat up, bones and all, with ſalt water for ſauce.

"In the evening of the 26th we ſaw ſeveral boobies flying ſo near us, that we caught one of them by hand. The body, with the entrails, beak, and feet, I divided into eighteen ſhares, and with the allowance of bread, which I made a merit of granting, we made a good ſupper, compared with our uſual fare.

"To make our bread a little ſavory we frequently dipped it into ſalt water; but for my own part I generally broke mine into ſmall pieces, and eat it in my allowance of water, out of a cocoa-nut ſhell, with a ſpoon, economically avoided to take too large a piece at a time, ſo that I was as long at dinner as if it had been a much more plentiful meal.

"Wedneſday, May the 27th. The weather was now ſerene, but unhappily we found ourſelves unable to bear the ſun's heat; many of us ſuffering a langour and faintneſs, which made life indifferent. We were, however, ſo fortunate as to catch two boobies to-day; their ſtomachs contained ſeveral flying-fiſh and ſmall cuttlefiſh, all of which I ſaved to be divided for dinner.

"We paſſed much drift wood, and ſaw many birds; I therefore did not heſitate to pronounce that we were near the reefs of New Holland, and aſſured every one I would make the coaſt without delay, in the paralel we were in, and range the reef till I found an opening, through which we might get into ſmooth water, and pick up ſome ſupplies. From my recollection of Captain Cook's ſurvey of this coaſt, I conſidered the direction of it to be N. W. and I was therefore ſatisfied that, with the wind to the ſouthward of E. I could always clear any dangers,

"After writing my account, I divided the two birds with their entrails, and the contents of their maws, into eighteen portions, and, as the prize was a very valuable one, it was divided as before, by calling out "Who ſhall have this?" ſo that to-day, with the allowance of a twenty-fifth of a pound of bread at breakfaſt, and an other at dinner, with the proportion of water, I was happy to ſee that every perſon thought he had feaſted."

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* "One perſon turns his back on the object that is to be divided: Another then points ſeparately to the portions, as each of them aſking aloud, "Who ſhall have this?" To which the firſt anſwers by naming ſomebody. This impartial method of diviſion gives every man an equal chance of the beſt ſhare."

From this time to the 29th, was employed in paſſing through a reef on the ſouth part of New Holland, where they found a bay and a fine ſandy point to land at.

"As ſoon as I ſaw that there were not any natives immediately near us, I ſent out parties in ſearch of ſupplies, while others were putting the boat in order, that I might be ready to go to ſea in caſe any unforeſeen cauſe might make it neceſſary. The firſt object of this work, that demanded our attention, was the rudder: One of the gudgeons had come out, in the courſe of the night, and was loſt. This, if it had been at ſea, would probably have been the cauſe of our periſhing, as the management of the boat could not have been ſo nicely preſerved as theſe very heavy ſeas required. I had often expreſſed my fears of this accident, and, that we might be prepared for it, had taken the precaution to have grummets fixed in each quarter of the boat for oars; but even our utmoſt readineſs in uſing them, I fear, would not have ſaved us. It appears, therefore, a providential circumſtance, that it happened at this place, and was in our power to remedy the defect; for by great good luck we found a large ſtaple in the boat that anſwered the purpoſe.

"The parties were now returned, highly rejoiced at having found plenty of oyſters and freſh water. I alſo had made a fire, by help of a ſmall magnifying glaſs, that I always carried about me, to read off the diviſions of my ſextants; and, what was ſtill more fortunate, among the few things which had been thrown into the boat and ſaved, was a piece of Brimſtone and a tinder-box, ſo that I ſecured fire for the future.

"One of my people had been ſo provident as to bring away with him a copper pot: It was by being in poſſeſſion of this article that I was enabled to make a proper uſe of the ſupply we found; for, with a mixture of bread and a little pork, I made a ſtew that might have been reliſhed by people of more delicate appetites, of which each perſon re-ceived a full pint.

"The general complaints of diſeaſe among us, were a dizzineſs in the head, great weakneſs in the joints, and violent teneſmus, moſt of us having had no evacuation by ſtool ſince we left the ſhip. I had conſtantly a ſevere pain at my ſtomach; but none of our complaints were alarming.

"The oyſters we found grew ſo faſt to the rocks, that it was with difficulty they could be broke off, and at laſt we diſcovered it to be the moſt expeditious way to open them where they were found. They were very ſizeable, and well taſted, and gave us great relief. To add to this happy circumſtance, in the hollow of the land there grew ſome wire graſs, which indicated a moiſt ſituation. On forcing a ſtick, about three feet long, into the ground, we found water, and with little trouble dug a well, which produced as much as we were in need of. It was very good, but I could not determine if it was ſpring or not.

"I found evident ſigns of the natives reſorting to this iſland; for, beſides fire-places, I ſaw two miſerable wigwams, having only one ſide looſely covered. We found a pointed ſtick, about three feet long, with a ſlit in the end of it, to ſling ſtones with, the ſame as the natives of Van Diemen's land uſe.

"Wild pigeons, parrots, and other birds, were about the ſummit of the iſland; but, as I had no fire-arms, relief of that kind was not to be expected, unleſs I met with ſome unfrequented ſpot where we might take them with our hands.

"This being the day of the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, and the name not being inapplicable to our preſent ſituation (for we were reſtored to freſh life and ſtrength,) I named this Reſtoration Iſland; for I thought it probable that captain Cook might not have taken notice of it.

"At noon I found the latitude of the iſland to be 12 deg. 39 min. S. our courſe having been N. 65 deg. W. diſtance eighteen miles from the 28th."

"Saturday, May the 30th. This afternoon I ſent parties out again to gather oyſters, with which, and ſome of the inner part of the palm-top, we made another good ſtew for ſupper, each perſon receiving a full pint and a half; but I refuſed bread to this meal, for I conſidered our wants might yet be very great, and as ſuch I repreſented the neceſſity of ſaving our principal ſupport whenever it was in our power.

"At night we again divided, and one half of us ſlept on ſhore by a good fire. In the morning I diſcovered a viſible alteration in every one for the better, and I ſent them away again to gather oyſters. I had now only two pounds of pork left. This article, which I could not keep under lock and key, as I did the bread, had been pilfered by ſome inconſiderate perſon, but every one moſt ſolemnly denied it; I therefore reſolved to put it out of their power for the future, by ſharing what remained for our dinner. While the party was out getting oyſters, I got the boat in readineſs for ſea, and filled all our water veſſels, which amounted to nearly ſixty gallons,

"Sunday, May the 31ſt. Being all ready for ſea, I directed every perſon to attend prayers, and by four o'clock we were preparing to embark; when twenty natives appeared, running and hollowing to us, on the oppoſite ſhore. They were armed with a ſpear or lance, and a ſhort weapon which they carried in their left hand: They made ſigns for us to come to them. On the top of the hills we ſaw the heads of many more; whether theſe were their wives and children, or others who waited for our landing, until which they meant not to ſhow themſelves, leſt we might be intimidated, I cannot ſay; but, as I found we were diſcovered to be on the coaſt, I thought it prudent to make the beſt of my way, for fear of canoes; though, from the accounts of Capt. Cook, the chance was that there were very few or none of any conſequence. I paſſed theſe people as near as I could, which was within a quarter of a mile; they were naked, and apparently black, and their hair or wool buſhy and ſhort."

The next morning, about eight o'clock, lieutenant Bligh again landed at another iſland, which lies N. by W. 3-4 W. from Reſtoration Iſland, in lat. 11 deg. 58 min. S; and ordering one party

to go in ſearch of proviſions while another ſtaid with the boat—"On this occaſion," ſays he, "their fatigue and weakneſs ſo far got the better of their ſenſe of duty, that ſome of them began to mutter who had did moſt, and declared they would rather be without their dinner than go in ſearch of it. One perſon, in particular, went ſo far as to tell me, with a mutinous look, he was as good a man as myſelf. It was not poſſible for me to judge where this might have an end, if not ſtopped in time; I therefore determined to ſtrike a final blow at it, and either to preſerve my command, or die in the attempt, and, ſeizing a cutlaſs, I ordered him to take hold of another and defend himſelf; on which he called out I was going to kill him, and began to make conceſſion. I did not allow this to interfere further with the harmony of the boat's crew, and every thing ſoon became quiet.

"The parties continued collecting what could be found, which conſiſted of ſome fine oyſters and clams, and a few ſmall dog-fiſh that were caught in the holes of the rocks. We alſo found, two tons of rain-water in the holes of the rocks, on the north part of the iſland, ſo that of this eſſential article we were again ſo happy as not to be in want.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon of June 1, we dined; each perſon having a full pint and a half of ſtewed oyſters and clams, thickened with ſmall beans, which Mr. Nelſon informed us were a ſpecies of dolichos. Having eaten heartily, and taken the water we were in want of, I only waited to determine the time of high-water, which I found to be at three o'clock, and the riſe of the tide about five feet.

[*To be continued.*]

Ludicrous puniſhment inflicted on a titled Black Leg.

THE preſumptive heir to a Scoch peerage having been ſeized in the very act of cheating an emigrant of Rank at play, the company conſidered in what manner he ſhould be puniſhed. One ſuggeſted kicking, others wiſhing to take him before a Magiſtrate; but the French ariſtocrat, with what Mr. Burke calls "A generous attention to rank," propoſed that the circumſtance ſhould not be made public, if he would ſubmit to have the "offending hand" branded with F. (the initial of Fripon.) The idea was no ſooner mentioned than acceded to by the culprit, and the Frenchman heated the poker, executed it with "Sans Culotte" barbarity. The ſpartan boy never ſuffered with more heroic conſtancy, than this operation was ſubmitted to by the modern Greek.

To INDEPENDENCE.

SUPREME *enchanting power!* from whoſe bleſt ſource
The human mind receives its pureſt joys;
'Tis thine to check Oppreſſion's baleful courſe,
And ſmile indignant on Ambition's toys.

Thy calm and open eye alike diſdains
The tyrant's threat and the ſmooth flatterer's art;
The wealthy ſycophant in gilded chains,
And the fair maſk, that hides the recreant heart.

RECENT ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman aſked a Colonel of the militia a few days ago, "*How the beſiegers at Valenciennes managed to deſtroy the men working in the* ZIGZAGS? The reply from the intelligent warrior was, "*by having* CROOKED ARTILLERY, *to be ſure.*

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The following LINES *were written by Miſs* BLANDY, *the night before ſhe was executed for the murder of her Father, to Capt.* Cranſtown, *who had ſeduced her, and perſuaded her to commit the horrid deed; after which he abandoned her and went off with another Woman.*

TO thee, thou baſe deſtroyer of my fame,
To thee—may curſes blaſt thy hated name;
From my dark priſon's melancholy cell,
Where I 'midſt horror am condemn'd to dwell—
To thee I write, whoſe early arts betray'd,
A fond, and for that fondneſs, ruin'd maid.
Ah! little does the heart unpractis'd know,
From love's ſweet ſource, what bitter pleaſures flow.
—How oft with greedy rapture have I hung
On each dear accent of thy flattering tongue!
How eager liſt'ned all the live long day,
And gaz'd in ſilence all my ſoul away.
Language to love, tho' mutual fear denies,
Lovers can read it in each others eyes.
—Are then my hopes of future joys deceiv'd?
I wiſh'd thee true, and as I wiſh'd believ'd:
That faith which oft unbidden thou did'ſt ſwear,
Alas! is plighted to ſome other fair;
Some other fair, whoſe more endearing charms,
Invite thee, faithleſs, to her happier arms.
But may the envied Nymph, whoe'er ſhe be,
Ne'er feel diſtreſs like mine, nor love like me,
Leſt thou forgetful of a lover's care,
Leave her abandoned to her own diſpair,
To weep in anguiſh o'er her ſullied fame,
And die like me the bitter death of ſhame.
That deareſt jewel reputation fled,
A lover faithleſs—and a father dead——
Theſe the reflections which thy love hath brought,
My ſoul appall'd, ſhrinks backwards at the tho't.
E'en now methinks before m' aſtoniſh'd eyes,
I view my father's injur'd ſpectre riſe;
And as he ſtalks along in ſilent woe,
Beckons me, dreadful to the ſhades below,
There to be plung'd amid the murder's train,
And figh a whole eternity in pain.
—Can tenh no ray of mercy beam on me?
—I had no mercy when I murder'd thee.
Could not my cruel hand that life forbear,
Whoſe love purſu'd me with its tendereſt care;
Whoſe ſteady precepts taught my wav'ring youth,
To tread the virtuous paths of filial truth—
—Let me not truth uſurp, thy ſacred name,
Which but upbraids me with my guilt and ſhame;
Shame to all filial duties, ſocial ties,
When thus a parent by a daughter dies—
—Ah! wherefore does—for whom—for thee?—
O Hell!
What magic charm! what damn'd bewitching ſpell
Work'd on the paſſions of a doating fair,
To lure her virtue to thy treach'rous ſnare—
Alas! I knew not, fond believing maid,
That vows and perj'ries are the lover's trade,
That 'twas thy boaſt the virtuous to deceive,
Wherefore, alas! my weakneſs to believe?
Yet think not, wretch! tho' ſcap'd thy country's laws
That Heaven will ſlumber to avenge my cauſe;
Me thou may'ſt fly, inconſtant as the wind,
Nor caſt one ſoft endearing look behind:
And ſtruck with beauties of thy northern pole,
Blot me for ever from thy faithleſs ſoul;
Or mixing freely with the jovial crew,
Tell how the ſimple maid was fond, was true;
Then crown the bumper to thy Polly's name,
But to recount the ſtory of my ſhame;
But thy own arts, thy glorious arts to ſhew,
And poorly triumph o'er a woman's woe.—
—I need not curſe thee, tho' I have moſt cauſe,
Heaven will avenge it's violated laws—
Peace ſhall be ſtranger to thy troubled breaſt,
For thou—nay ſtart not—thou haſt murder'd reſt:
Conſcience ſhall whip thee with her ſcorpion rod,
Conſcience—the ſtill, but dreadful voice of God.
Fly where thou wilt, each diſtant climate try,
All, all in vain!—thyſelf thou can'ſt not fly:
Shame will purſue thy ſteps from ſhore to ſhore,
And guilt upbraid thee, when I am no more.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

[*From the London Magazine.*]

TWO gentlemen went one night, about 12 o'clock to the houſe of a Mr. S—, a practioner in midwifery, near the Borough, and, informed him that a lady of ſome conſequence required his aſſiſtance; this induced him to accompany them in their chariot. The coachman drove with the utmoſt rapidity down Kent-ſtreet, and when the carriage arrived at the Stones' End, Mr. S— was told it was neceſſary that he ſhould ſubmit to be blindfolded, as he was not to know whither he was going. Mr. S—, after ſome expoſtulation, upon an aſſurance that no harm ſhould befal him, conſented, and he was conveyed, as far as he could gueſs under the emotions ariſing from ſo ſtrange a circumſtance, about three miles, when they arrived at a houſe, into which one of the gentlemen admitted himſelf and the reſt with a key. Mr. S— was led into a room which appeared to him to be extremely warm, and he immediately heard the groans of a pregnant woman. He was conducted to the bed, and deſired to perform his office. Mr. S—, upon this, ſummoned courage enough to inſiſt upon having the covering taken from his eyes, declaring that what ever happened to him he was determined to do nothing unleſs he was permitted to ſee. After ſome demur and conſultation, his eyes were uncovered, and he found himſelf in a very genteel apartment in which there was a prodigious large fire. The gentlemen were maſked as well as the lady, who was in bed, and who by her voice and perſon, appeared to be very young.—Mr. S— repreſented the danger of having ſo great a fire in the room, as it might be very injurious to the lady in her preſent condition: He was deſired to hold his tongue and execute his buſineſs. He then, with little trouble, brought a child into the world, which, as this ſhocking rumor ſtates, was taken up by one of the men, and put upon the fire immediately after it was delivered. The lady in the midſt of all her pains, appeared to be in the greateſt agony at this dreadful event; and one of the men went to ſooth her, kiſſing her, and obſerving that "all was intended for the beſt."—Mr. S— was then hurried out of the room into the chariot, and the bandage was replaced upon his eyes. In this condition he was brought back to his own houſe, where as ſoon as he arrived, he fainted away, under the ſtrong impreſſion of what he had ſeen; and was with great difficulty recovered. On the road, one of the men put a bank note into his hand, telling him, he hoped he would think it ſome recompenſe for the agitation he had undergone, and the ſervice he had performed; and cautioned him, as he valued his ſafety, to ſay nothing upon the ſubject.

The Bank note was of the value of fifty pounds.

ANECDOTE.

IN the ſummer of 1792, ſecretary Dundas took a journey to his native country, in his coach and four, accompanied by a train of attendants, as he entered Glaſgow, he ſaw the city was illuminated; being complimented on his arrival by the Provoſt, he told him he was ſorry that the citizens would put themſelves to the expenſe of illuminating their houſes on his arrival. "You need not be uneaſy," ſaid the Provoſt, "the illumination is not for you, but on account of the defeat of the duke of Brunſwick."

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 30.

LATE on Tuesday evening last arrived at this port the ship Mowhawk, Allen in 50 days from London, and the ship Prudence, Capt. Palmer, in 45 days from Londonderry, with GLORIOUS NEWS for freemen.

LONDON, *July* 1.

[From the Courier.]

"Early on the morning of the 26th, a general attack was made on all the French posts. The conflict was one of the most obstinate that has taken place since the commencement of the war. It lasted until late in the afternoon, when the allied army, beaten in every part, were forced to retreat with their cannon to Halle, which is almost 30 miles distant from the field of battle.

"The consequences of the defeat are obvious—Charleroi immediately surrendered, and the French, pushing on to Brussels, have, it is said, reduced the Prince of Cobourg to the necessity of retreating from Halle, and of leaving Brussels to its fate.

"The governor and the principal persons had removed to Antwerp on the day after the battle.

"Late last night, we have every reason to believe, that accounts were received by government of the EVACUATION of BRUSSELS, which, it is supposed, is now in the possession of the French.

"It would be absurd to deny that the Duke of York is in a perilous situation. His position at Renaix is defended by a wood in front, and another in the rear, but his force does not amount to more than 12,000 men, and the enemy in immense numbers are in front, on one of his flanks, and and in his rear.

"The garrisons of Valenciennes, Conde, and Quesnoy, are, it is said to be withdrawn, and these places given up to the enemy.

"All communication with Ghent and Bruges, being now cut off, our letters contain only intelligence relative to Ostend. From that town the Earl of Moira has marched for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a junction with Gen. Clairfayt, who, it was supposed, would be again attacked by the French before his lordship could reach him."

The National Convention have decreed, agreeably to the request of several departments, that each of the 83 Departments build each a *new first-rate ship of war.*

After the surrender of Ypres, of which we have before related, to preserve Charleroi (an advantageous post) the 5 combined armies attempted to form a junction, being severally commanded by Cobourg, Orange, Clairfayt, Beaulieu and York—In this critical moment, before the junction was completed, the left of Pichegreu attacked the right of the enemy in plain field, when a most tremendous conflict ensued; the enemy's right soon gave way—at that instant a general attack commenced, and, after a carnage which is not recorded in history, for three successive days, the whole combination of despots took to their heels for Brussels, where our accounts leave them in the utmost consternation, preparing for a more secure retreat. The Duke of York, however, seems to be sneaking into Holland, by the Scheldt, not having been able, or willing, to join—Cobourg, Clairfayt, and Beaulieu stood the brunt. Charleroi was taken on the 17th—Ostend was evacuated, and a detachment of patriots ordered to take possession of it. General Beaulieu was killed—the slaughter was immense—it was said the enemy were 170,000 strong, and the Republicans 250,000.—*The Mowhawk and Prudence have each 120 passengers.*

Letters from the duke of York's army, state that the Dutch troops have been ordered to return to Holland.

A Gentleman who came passenger in the Mohawk, states to us the following:—"From the prevailing opinions when we left London with respect to the fermentation of the war, we perhaps have some reason to suppose, that peace may shortly be proposed between the allied armies and France as a Repuqlic.—it was also currently reported, that it had been proposed by the Ministry, (as a direct application cannot be made from them agreeable to their past declaration) that America, in their representative, Mr. JAY, shall be the MEDIATOR—but this I relate only as a report."

BRUSSELS, *June* 26.

From the Leyden Gazette.

The alarming accounts follow one another here with such rapidity, that we hardly ever enjoy any repose for two days successively. Gen. Clairfait having retreated from Deynse to Ghent, and established his head quarters there on the 23d, was attacked there the next afternoon at 2 o'clock by the French, who had followed him closely; after having driven back a strong corps of Hanoverians, posted there for the defence of the canal of Bruges; but Gen. Clairfait detached a corps of cavalry, which arrived in the moment when the French were about forcing their way into the city through the gates of Bruges, and made a terrible carnage amongst them. In the evening the French were driven two leagues the other side of Ghent, and it is even reported that Clairfait has even resumed his former position at Deynse. In the mean while, at least on fourth part of Ghent have fled in the utmost confusion.

When the news arrived here that the enemy were at the gates of Ghent, the emigration recommenced stronger than ever; they continue to pack up the effects of the court, and government will in all probability remove to-day. Yesterday the baggage of the army of the prince of Cobourg went through this city; the military chest is likewise arrived here, and the treasury of the English army has been sent to Antwerp.

Tournay, June 27.—Resolutions have been entered into by several of the parishes of Dublin, "not to illuminate but for a peace."

Paris, June 20.—That three ships of the line that convoyed the American and West-India fleet, took ten prizes on their passage.

That on the 12th, *one hundred and sixteen* sail of the long expected American fleet arrived safe at Brest: That the whole fleet consisted of near 300 sail, and is valued at 100 millions.

That "Yesterday it was decreed, that every commander of a line of Battle ship, who shall suffer his line to be broken, shall be punished with DEATH.

Extract of a letter of a late date, from Charleston, received this day. [Saturday]

"The French have obtained two victories over Clairfait—Clairfait is mortally wounded.

"Captain Cross, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the king of Sardinia and his two sons to Paris—Courtray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres, and Nieuport, are all taken by the French."

[Diary.]

NORFOLK, August 13.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the brig Dolphin, arrived in Hampton Roads, from Jamaica, to the Editor of this paper, dated August 7.

"I have to inform you that a fever is raging in Jamaica, which carries off 20 or 25 a day; among that number is a great many Americans. I am sorry to add that I lost my owner, Mr. Archibald M'Donald, at sea, by the same disease, on the 29th of July. I was brought too, on the 24th, 9 leagues west of Cape St. Antonio, by a squadron of 9 sail of Spanish men of war, that were cruizing there, but never offered to board or molest me."

CONCORD, August 7.

On Saturday, the 19th ult. a girl about 9 years old, daughter of Mr. Solo Copp, of Standbornton, strayed from home. Great search was made, by the inhabitants of that and the ajacent towns, in the woods and in the river which runs not far from Mr. Copp's house, for a number of days, but to no purpose. On Monday last, however, she was accidentally found by a person, about four miles from her father's house, lying on a board which had washed up on the bank of the river, on the opposite side from which her father lived, after being gone 16 days. She was alive, though by the biting of the flies and musquetoes, scratching herself, &c. she was much scarified and sore, and the maggots had greatly infested the wounds. Skilful gentlemen of the faculty were immediately called, and it is said there is a probability, from care, that she will recover.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. HERCULES HERON, to Mrs. ——BINGHAM, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. JOHN ROACH, of St. Croix, to Miss SALLY T. HALSTED, of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. JAMES BROWN, to Miss POLLY DE LA MONTANYE—both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. MATTHEW DIKEMAN, to Miss JEMIMAH HORNE, both of this city.

DIED

On Friday evening, 22d inst. Aged 22 years, MR. JAMES CANPBELL, of this city, of a lingreing illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation that will never be forgot by his Relations and those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LITTLE THEATRE.

In Broad-Way, between Robinson and Murry-Streets, opposite the Park, No. 239.

For the Benefit of Mr. DURANG.

This Evening, August 30th, Will be exhibited, a great variety of

ENTERTAINMENTS.

as will be expressed in the Bills of the Day.

Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Durang, and of Mr. Fowler, at the Theatre.

BOX 4s. PIT 3s. GALLERY 2s.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S Letters to the Jews, with DAVID LEVI's Answers, &c.

Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

A *General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by*

JEREMIAH HALLETT and Co.

No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market. Also—

WHITE CHAPPLE NEEDLES,

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

Court of Apollo.

THE HAPPY MAN.

HOW happy is the man,
Who has a quiet home,
Who loves to do what good he can
And hates the demon, rum.
Whose house contains enough
For him and all his folks,
Whose wife abhors a box of snuff,
And very seldom smokes.
Whose wife knows how to spin,
And loves to use the needle;
Who keeps herself and husband clean,
But never lov'd a fiddle.
Whose wife is like a tree
That's ever green and fair;
That ever in the bloom will be,
And yet will never bear.
Whose wife will rise in season,
Be weather hot or cold;
And always gives sufficient reason,
If e'er she chance to scold.
This man, while others roam
Among the sons of strife,
Is always happiest when at home,
In converse with his wife.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303. Pearl-street, formerly Queen-street, near Peck slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thicksets, bridgetts, or rib de-leurs, sattinets, jeans, pillow fustians, dimities, counterpanes, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14. 18—tf.

HENRY M. DOBBS.

HAVING conducted the Watch Making Business for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a shop, No. 64, Wall-street, opposite the Tontine Coffee-House, where he carries on said Business. He pledges himself to those Gentlemen and Ladies, that have estimable watches, to directly repair them himself, as he has, with sincere regret, known great abuses committed, from the want of experience, in many who profess to know that most beautiful and curious art.

N.B. Those watches that were sold by him while at Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.

A few handsome English and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.

June 14. 18—tf.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee, No. 1, Magazine-street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. t.f.

AN EXCELLENT PAINT MILL

For Sale, cheap for Cash. Enquire at this Office.

Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE *of*

JOHN HARRISSON,

YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3, PECK-SLIP,

Among which are the following:

HOLY BIBLE, folio & quarto,
Ferguson's Roman History,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Bower's Lives of the Popes,
Warwell's Travels,
Swinburn's do.
Bruce's Memoirs,
Essay on happiness,
Travels thro' Europe, Asia & Africa.
History of America,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Baron Trenck,
Robert Boyl,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Julia Benson,
Mrs. Bleecker's Works,
Keats Sketches,
Children's Friend,
The Bee,
Youngs Night Thoughts
Paradise Lost,
Poems of Phillis Wheatly,
Masons Companion,
Young Mason's Monitor
Hervey's Meditations,
Fordyce's Sermons,
Whitefield's do.
The Marrow of Divinity
Religious Courtship,
Complete letter writer
The Child's Instructor,
Watt's Scripture History
Confession of Faith,
Dutch Church Constitution,
Synods Catechism,
Muir's Trial,
Boston's fourfold state,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Pilgrims Progress,
Life of Joseph,
Common Prayer Books,
Franklin's Life,
Watts' Psalms & Hymns
Monitors,
Scott's Lessons,
Morse's Geography,
Fishers Companion,
Goughs' Arithmeric,
Dillworth's Assistant,
Æsops Fables,
Entick's Dictionary,
Song Books,
Syren or Musical Boquet
Mermaid, or Nautical Songster,
Jovial Songster, &c.
School Books,
Bibles & Testaments,
Dillworth's, Webster's & Fennings Spelling Books,
Primers, with the Presbyterian and Episcopal catechise, &c. &c.

Also

A great variety of new Plays and Farces,

and school books of every kind, and an assortment of copper plate copy books, &c. &c.

And a large Assortment of Chap and Childrens Books.

The Practical Navigator, and Seamans New Daily Assistant.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Receipt Books, Copperplate Copy Books, best gilt quarto Writing Paper, common do. best foolscap dd. common do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Black Lead Pencils, Ink-Stands, Slates, Playing-Cards, Message do. Penknives, India Ink, India Rubber, Patent Cake and Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, &c. &c.

Hærlem Oil, Turlington's Balsam, Prentiss' Balsam for Corns, and Anderson's Pills.

GEORGE YOULE,

Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of House leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter distill Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons —Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplyed in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York. May 24. 15 tf

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the state of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens-County March 22, 1794. 1y.

RICHARD and BENJAMIN CARMAN,

HAVE Commenced the HATTERS BUSINESS, at No. 60, Catharine-street, and at the corner of Front and King-streets—where they intend carrying it on in an extensive line.

Masters of Vessels and others, may be supplied with any quantity of either Coarse or Fine Hats, on the shortest notice.

New-York July, 10th, 1794.

JAMES HEARD AND Co.

No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present, and approaching season, many of which are purchased at reduced prices *for Cash*, which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at such prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.

New-York, May 10, 1794. 13 tf.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

HATTER,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be supplied with any quntity of HATS of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality.

New-York, May 24. 15 tf

S. LOYD,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71---1y.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED immediately, to a Genteel Business.—Enquire of the Printer,

The MANUAL EXERCISE

Is just Published, and for Sale at this Office.

Price six-pence.

WANTED,

AN *Apprentice to the Book-Binding Business. Enquire at No.* 95, *Beekman-street.* 1f.